



United Nations
Population Fund

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Meeting to establish contraceptive needs

UNITED NATIONS headquarters will be the venue, this month, of a consultative meeting on "Contraceptive Requirements in Developing Countries by the Year 2000."

Participants from developing countries, aid organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been invited to the UNFPA-organized meeting on 25-26 February.

On the agenda are the latest projections of contraceptive commodity needs and costs, the role of local production in meeting these needs, community-based distribution and social marketing of contraceptives, the share of the commercial sector in contraceptive supply, and the financial implications of meeting contraceptive needs over the next decade.

Participants are expected to hammer out specific recommendations for action

on these issues, as well as on the co-operation needed between developing countries' governments, aid organizations, and NGOs.

Participants will also review the preliminary findings of a study of UNFPA's current spending on, and estimates for the remainder of the century of, developing countries' contraceptive requirements.

Mandated by UNFPA's Governing Council in 1989, the report is also intended to respond to the call made in Paris last June by the Development Aid Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), for greater co-operation to improve the effectiveness of international support for population programmes. A final report will be presented at the Governing Council's 1991 session. □

'92 environment conference: UNFPA gears up

PREPARATIONS FOR the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) entered a new phase last month with the arrival at the UNCED Secretariat in Geneva of UNFPA staffer Louise Lassonde.

Lassonde's assignment to UNCED for up to two years is an important part of UNFPA's response to calls to contribute to preparations for the 1992 conference, nicknamed ECO'92, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Most recently, the 45th General Assembly on 21 December adopted a resolution which "emphasizes the importance of addressing the relationship between demographic pressures and unsustainable consumption patterns and environmental degradation during the preparatory process" for ECO'92.

Lassonde joins a cadre of staff loaned to UNCED by organizations whose areas of concern include health and economics. Her job will be to highlight the interrelationship between population and en-

vironment during the conference preparations and in conference documents.

In other developments, UNFPA is organizing a preparatory meeting in advance of the second UNCED Preparatory Committee meeting in March.

The UNFPA meeting will draw experts from industrialized and developing countries and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as Fund staffers. Participants will review a major UNFPA-commissioned study and are expected to produce a statement or resolution for submission to the UNCED Preparatory Committee meeting.

Organizers say the urgency of UNFPA's preparatory meeting is underscored by the fact that the UNCED Secretariat does not have a substantive Working Party on population issues. Rather, UNCED has said it is relying on agencies like UNFPA to take the lead in contributing reports, expertise, and proposals for action to ECO'92. □

Namibia prepares first post-apartheid census



UN/P. Fraenkel

Herero women in Namibia, where the indigenous majority was undercounted in censuses conducted under apartheid rule. The newly-independent country's first-ever national development plan hinges on its first full census, to be held this year.

NAMIBIA, WHICH celebrates the first anniversary of its independence next month, is preparing for its first full national census. The head-count involves more than logistics and administration: legislation passed under *apartheid* rule is being amended to ensure that the majority of Namibians are counted, for the first time.

At stake is the majority's representation in the country's first national development plan, slated to begin in 1993. Accurate census results are of fundamental importance, planners say, because there is no reliable national demographic data at present. It is therefore impossible to make long-term decisions on how to allocate national resources, they add.

Seven censuses have been conducted in Namibia since 1921. The most recent head-count, held in 1981, reported a total population of about 1.03 million. But this figure is contested by analysts who observe that under the erstwhile *apartheid* regime demographic data collection, and indeed other development activities, focussed largely on the minority white population, leaving out the majority indigenous population and concealing social injustices.

Preventing such failures involves a legislative overhaul in time for this year's tally. The 1976 Statistics Act is being

amended to "provide adequate legal basis for ensuring that, unlike previous censuses, the 1991 head-count covers all sections of the country's population," according to one project document. This, in addition to the ubiquitous mapping, training, and procuring of equipment which precede censuses.

The United Nations estimates there are 1.78 million Namibians. Enumeration is scheduled to begin on 6 September, and to last 10 days. Preliminary results are expected by year's end.

Originally planned for last May, the census was postponed on the recommendation of separate studies by the UN Development Programme and UNFPA.

The Finnish Government has provided some US\$ 1.67 million through UNFPA for a census project which draws the combined efforts of the Fund, the National Planning Commission, and the UN Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. The Namibian Government is contributing some US\$ 700,000 to cover local costs. Technical back-up has also been made available by the Economic Commission for Africa.

Namibia gained independence from *apartheid* South Africa on 21 March 1990, after 23 years' armed struggle. It is a priority country for UNFPA assistance. □

Commission to initiate preparations for 1994 meeting

PREPARATIONS FOR the 1994 International Meeting on Population will be high on the agenda of the 26th biennial session of the Population Commission, to be held in New York 27 February-8 March. This, according to Don Heisel, Associate Director of the United Nations Population Division.

Heisel spoke at a 22 January meeting of the NGO Population Task Force, which groups population non-government organizations.

The Population Commission governs United Nations policy-making on population issues. UNFPA's Executive Director will serve as Secretary-General of the 1994 international meeting.

Commission discussion of the 1994 meeting will be held in an open-ended session open to representatives from all UN member states, not only the Commission's 27 member governments, Heisel said. A number of governments are expected to offer to host the 1994

meeting, he added.

"Discussion has been set early on the agenda because it's a priority, and to allow enough time to agree on a resolution," Heisel said.

Turning to the 1994 meeting, Heisel said it would have four main goals. First, a "conventional" review of implementation of the 1974 World Population Plan of Action. Second, increasing the level of international awareness of population issues. Third, to provide guidance for

operational activities at all levels for the next decade. Finally, producing a "consolidated" set of recommendations for action, to avoid the "legal mish-mash" that might otherwise ensue if the 1994 meeting simply added to the existing resolutions passed by the international population conferences of 1974 and 1984.

Other items on the Commission's agenda include a report by UNFPA Executive Director Nafis Sadik on the Fund's activities, and reports on other UN, NGO, and inter-governmental organizations' population activities, Heisel added. □

Global training programme "seeding a revolutionary group"

"SEEDING A revolutionary group" is how one senior observer describes the work of UNFPA's Global Programme of Training in Population and Development.

Set up in 1986, the programme offers mid-career civil servants a chance to hone their academic and technical skills, and to improve their ability to develop, link, and implement population and economic development policies, explained Mohammed Mazouz, the programme's international co-ordinator.

Four post-graduate diploma courses ranging from nine to 11 months' duration explore theories on population's role in development, and provide supplementary training in statistics, mathematics, and computer use. Each course also emphasizes a particular aspect of the relationship between population and development.

At Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, where an 11-month course is conducted in French, emphasis is placed on socio-cultural systems, rural development and food strategies. The course is conducted by the Catholic University of Louvain in co-operation with the Institute of Demography and the Institute of Developing Countries Studies.

At The Hague, Netherlands, where a nine-month course is offered in English, priorities include macro-economic management and planning, regional development, and population distribution. The course is jointly offered by the Institute of Social Studies and the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute.

The 10-month English-language course conducted at the Centre for Development

Studies in Trivandrum, India focuses on population, social change and health.

In Santiago, Chile a nascent Spanish-language course organized by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Latin American Demographic Centre concentrates on the interrelationships between population and regional and local development.

A short-term course lasting three months is conducted twice a year at Moscow State University in the Soviet Union, in co-operation with the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. Courses are conducted in English and Russian. They include hands-on experience with computers, particularly in population modelling and simulation.

"We want to sensitize course participants and provide training in support of national efforts such as setting up population units within planning ministries," Mazouz said.

Participants from planning ministries account for 27 per cent of enrolment in the programme. Staff from national training and research institutes are the second largest group, with 22 per cent of enrolment. Economists and planners make up 28 per cent of all trainees; demographers, 19 per cent.

By July, 205 people from 72 developing countries will have completed the longer courses, Mazouz said. "But impact is not only seen in terms of the number of people trained. Their supervisors report improved performance after completing the courses, and the training institutions themselves report that exposure to people from a variety of

developing countries makes them think differently," he added.

About 80 per cent of alumni who responded to questionnaires said the training had been valuable, according to an evaluation report issued last June. Seventy per cent said they thought the training had qualified them for more advanced and technical work. In most cases, supervisors reported giving additional duties to staff who had completed one of the courses. Many supervisors said the training had improved alumni's computer skills and ability to conduct research and quantitative analysis.

Women made up some 37 per cent of enrolment in the long courses, and 31 per cent in the shorter courses, according to the evaluation report. These figures are thought to reflect the proportion of women in mid-level civil service positions in developing countries. Forty-five per cent of all participants were from Africa.

Trainees and alumni at Louvain-la-Neuve, The Hague, and Trivandrum complained about heavy workloads, the report states. They said the programmes expected too much work of them in too short a time, but they did not recommend longer sessions unless they were upgraded from diploma to Master's degree courses.

The Global Programme is funded jointly by participating governments, institutions, and UNFPA, which administers it. □

For more information, contact: International Co-ordinator, UNFPA Global Programme of Training in Population and Development, 1 Place Montesquieu bte 17, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium.

Japan's Population Forum 21 launches public events

OPINION LEADERS FROM the worlds of Japanese business, culture, entertainment, and politics were among participants at the first public event staged by Population Forum 21, a body established last March to increase awareness of global population and environmental issues among Japanese people, and Japanese public support for international population activities.

The 3 December public meeting was opened in Tokyo by Saburo Okita, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who said the issues of population and environment have become areas of major importance for the human race as the twenty-first century approaches.

The Forum's keynote speakers were Taichi Sakaiya, a well-known Japanese commentator, and naturalist Clive W. Nicols. Sakaiya addressed the issue of "Population aging in industrialized countries and population explosion in developing countries." Nicols's presentation was titled "Wilderness or desert."

In her address, UNFPA Executive Director Nafis Sadik said about a quarter of a million people will be added to the world's population every day during what is left of this century, most of them in the poorest countries and regions. She concluded: "I hope that this Forum will consider what contribution towards solving population problems and the promotion of human development is most appropriate for Japan in this crucial decade of the 1990s."

The meeting was jointly organized by the Institute for Domestic and International Policy Studies, the Japanese Organization for International Co-operation in Family Planning (JOICFP), the Nihon University Population Research Institute, and UNFPA. Some 300 people attended.

While in Japan, Dr. Sadik and Deputy Executive Director (Policy and Administration) Katsuhide Kitatani held discussions with senior Government officials on a variety of topics including the increasing financial requirements of programmes, particularly in Africa. Dr. Sadik emphasized that the Fund's resources need to be increased by 20 per cent annually, or to US\$500 million by 1994. Senior Government officials included the Vice Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Health and Welfare, and the Directors-General of the United Nations Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Institute of Population Problems. She also met with former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Socialist Party leader Takaka Doi, the first woman to lead a Japanese political party. □

Pledge update

FRANCE HAS ANNOUNCED a 10 per cent raise over last year's pledge to UNFPA, committing 5.5 million francs for 1991, reports Resource Development Unit chief Vernon Mack. Italy's 4.3 billion lira pledge represents a 50 per cent increase. Other "significant increases" come from Turkey and Mexico. New pledges have been received from Cyprus, Ghana, Micronesia, and Tuvalu. □

Family planning important for child survival, says UNICEF



UNICEF/Jorgen Schytte
Schoolgirls in Bangladesh. "The education of girls is probably the world's best investment," says UNICEF's 1991 State of the World's Children report. "Nothing else has such power to improve family health, slow population growth, and improve the lives of women themselves."

"THE PROMOTION of birth spacing is... one of the most important means by which reductions in child deaths could now be achieved," according to *The State of the World's Children 1991*, published in December by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

"A great many of those 40,000 children who die each day in the developing world are children born to mothers who are younger than 18, or older than 35, or who have had more than four children already, or who have given birth less than two years after a previous delivery," says the report. "Empowering families with that knowledge, and enabling them to act on it by providing culturally acceptable methods of family planning, is therefore one of the powerful levers for preventing both deaths and births."

"For the women of the developing world, child spacing can mean a drastic reduction in illness and disability, in maternal deaths, estimated at 500,000 per year, and in the number of abortions, estimated at more than 100,000 every day," the report adds.

In addition, the UNICEF publication advances the education of women and breastfeeding as means to ensure in-

fants' survival and better health.

"Even when differences in income and residence are allowed for, the survival chances of a child born to a woman with four or more years of primary education are significantly greater than those of a child whose mother has never been to school," the report states.

On breastfeeding, the report states: "Bottle-fed babies, who are often given powdered milk over-diluted with unsafe water in unsterile bottles, are several times more likely to die in infancy. Breast milk is the complete nourishment, safe, hygienic, inexpensive, and helps fight common infections."

The report calls on governments to commit themselves to achieving more than 20 specific targets by the year 2000. These include: cutting child deaths by one-third; halving child malnutrition; halving maternal deaths; putting an end to neonatal tetanus, which kills some 800,000 newborns every year; making family planning available to all couples; and providing basic education for all children and primary schooling for at least 80 per cent. □

Enquiries regarding The State of the World's Children 1991 should be addressed to the nearest UNICEF office, or to Division of Information, United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF House, Three United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA. Telephone: (212) 326-7000.

Burkina Faso—communities' stake in safe motherhood

GRAIN MILLS AND vegetable-garden fencing are unusual items to find on the supply list of a maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP) project. Yet, in Burkina Faso, these items are part of a UNFPA-supported project which capitalizes on community incentives to promote MCH/FP.

Under the project, "Support to Sustainable Village Health Services," communities are provided raw materials for use in income-generating activities and sanitary facilities to help them improve their living conditions and family welfare.

In the latter part of 1990, for example, some 6,000 metres of fencing and 20 grain mills were provided alongside safe-delivery training and supplies for village nurses and traditional birth attendants, or local midwives; delivery kits for the midwives; and the construction and maintenance of small delivery clinics, all designed to improve maternal and child health. This year's supply requests include presses for making butter from *karité* nuts.

The community incentives approach evolved in response to resistance to MCH/FP activities in villages where women's health is considered secondary to economic survival and where childbirth is regarded as a natural act not requiring special attention, UNFPA programme officer Christina Bierring said.



UNFPA/Christina Bierring

Members of a village health team stand before their delivery clinic in Burkina Faso. The community organizer (far left) was herself a client of the delivery clinic. Her baby was delivered by the local midwife (dressed in white), who was trained in safe delivery methods under a UNFPA-supported project.

Launched in 1983, the project was originally intended to train local midwives in safe delivery methods. By 1987, when the project was renewed, its scope was widened to include establishing a sustainable village health system in which communities would themselves build and repair delivery clinics, provide supplies to a village pharmacy, renew midwives' delivery kits, and maintain a village nursery. The project has come to cover 450 villages, up from 150 when it began.

Each of the 450 villages is currently

served by a trained local midwife who is supplied with the necessary instruments and supplies to undertake safe deliveries. The local midwife is part of a village health team which also includes a community organizer, who lectures on family welfare, maternal and child health, nutrition, and environmental sanitation issues, and a village nurse or health worker.

At present, 149 delivery clinics—small houses with basic facilities where women can deliver their babies and then recuperate—are operating. Women

whose pregnancies are difficult or risky are evacuated to the nearest hospital or to a health centre where there is a doctor.

All this costs money, and villagers are expected to foot at least part of the bill. Hence the income-generating activities, which include grain milling, vegetable gardening, and small-scale animal breeding.

The 20 grain mills supplied last year, for example, are operated by women's groups. Part of their profits will go towards funding village health services focusing in the short term on the health of mothers and children. In these and other villages, efforts are under way to establish revolving funds that will infuse larger sums into the project. This would also make it possible to expand the system of sustainable health services to all villages in the eight provinces currently covered by the project.

Hard data on the impact of the improved conditions for child delivery and the training in family welfare is still being collected. Nevertheless, national project staff and observers say the project has seen an increase in demand for prenatal health care and delivery services.

"Women prefer the delivery clinic. Once it is set up, and the women are informed of the benefits of using this new facility, it is very much used," Bierring said. □

Indonesia population chief: "Plan for the whole family, not just the children."

INDONESIA'S TOP population pundit, Dr. Haryono Suyono, claims both a smaller population (179.3 million) and a lower growth rate (1.97 per cent) than United Nations figures show. He also claims that infant mortality is down to 55 per thousand, a full 20 points lower than UN estimates.

Haryono, head of BKKBN, Indonesia's family planning agency, bases his claims on his country's recent census. Talking to *Population* on a recent visit to UNFPA in New York, he said that the new figures showed how far Indonesia had come in the last 20 years.

But, he said, the task is now becoming more difficult. "We have reduced the average number of children to just over two. Now we have to get it down to 1.5 per family." Also, he says, the vast numbers of young men and women now coming into their prime reproductive years present a new challenge to the

family planning programme.

He is encouraged by the high level of knowledge and enthusiasm of today's young parents. "They already know far more about family planning than any previous generation," he says. "Young women especially are now better educated and ready to join the workforce. They get married later and postpone their pregnancies."

One issue is finding work for these young women. He is worrying about the effects of the Gulf war. If it drags on, he thinks, it could badly damage Asian economies and as a result hold back population programmes. "If these young women can't find good jobs, they'll go back to having babies," he says. "And that would be very bad for us."

Meanwhile, the pattern of Indonesian family life is changing as people live longer and the population includes a higher proportion of the elderly. "Accord-

ing to the census, we still have large families, averaging about 4.4 people," says Haryono. "But they include fewer children and far more older people, grandparents and great-grandparents."

This has many implications for the family planning programme, he thinks. "We will need more education for older people; they must know about new ways of doing things. They need work—at 60 they are still young and vigorous. They will need insurance and welfare schemes as they get older, and special health programmes." They will also need to know about family planning, Haryono says, so that they can play a part in educating the younger generations.

He sees no decline in Indonesia's extended family system. "We find two or three families, and two or three generations, under one roof," he says. This is still the case even though there are more older people than ever before, and even though urban populations are growing faster than ever before. This means some big changes for the family planning programme too. "We are changing so that we can plan for the whole family, not just the children," he says. (A.M.) □

Honduran journalists take the initiative on population

JOURNALISTS IN Honduras have taken the initiative in organizing conferences and seminars on population-related themes, and in training themselves to better cover population and development stories.

The journalists' association *Red de Periodistas por la Vida* ("Network of Journalists for Life") solicited the co-operation of the Population Unit at the National University of Honduras to improve journalists' understanding of population issues.

On the journalists' initiative, and with their finance, a conference on population and development was held last November. More events are planned for this year.

The Population Unit, commonly referred to by its Spanish acronym, UDIP, is a product of the UNFPA-supported project "Training and Research in Population." Three national consultants assigned to UDIP participated as speakers in the conference last November.

This year, the journalists' association plans to hold a training seminar which will include discussion of the inter-relationships of population and development, the environment, education, and health care; population policy; women and development; internal migration; and Honduran press coverage of population and development.

The association is also planning to host a seminar series on "Children, Population and Development" in seven towns throughout the country during March-June. □

India's population growth slowed in 1989

INDIA'S POPULATION growth slowed fractionally during 1989, but the country is still a long way from achieving demographic targets set by development planners for the end of the century, according to a recently released government report.

The birth rate fell from 31.5 births per thousand population in 1988, to 30.5 the following year, according to the survey.

Consequently, India's population growth rate slowed to 2.03 per cent in 1989, compared with 2.05 per cent in 1988, say the government figures.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare's *Review of Birth, Death, and Infant Mortality Rates During 1989* ascribes these developments to lower fertility and higher infant survival rates tied to better health care for mothers and infants.

The report warns, however, that success in slowing population growth has been mixed. While the growth in numbers slowed in 21 states and centrally-governed territories, eight states showed increases in population growth. This will make it difficult to achieve the year 2000 crude birth rate of 21 envisaged by India's population policy, the report adds. (IPS) □



UNFPA/Kaan Ba-Maung

A delegation from the Japanese Organization for International Co-operation in Family Planning (JOICFP) visited UNFPA headquarters last month to review the current status of projects executed by JOICFP, and to discuss co-operation between the two organizations in intercountry programmes during 1992-95. The four-day discussions ended in New York on 18 January with the signing of a memorandum of understanding. Pictured signing the memorandum are JOICFP Deputy Executive Director Yasuo Kon, flanked by UNFPA Deputy Executive Director (Policy and Administration) Katsuhide Kitatani, right, and Deputy Executive Director (Programme) Joseph Van Arendonk.

NEWS IN BRIEF

CAMPAIGNS

Population is to be part of the Sierra Club's "main priority campaigns at the state, federal, and international levels," according to the United States-based conservation group's *National News Report*. The Club's goal in 1991, its newsletter says, is to "ensure that developing countries move rapidly toward population stabilization by fully funding international family planning programmes." Sierra Club chapters and groups throughout the US are forming population committees. Their top priority for the first quarter of 1991 is "to lobby for an increase in voluntary family planning funding for the United States Agency for International Development," says Catherine Lippert, a Club member from Kansas City. The Club's policies on population date back to 1965. For more information, contact: Sierra Club, 730 Polk Street, San Francisco, CA 94109. □

TRAINING

The Center for International Community Health Studies at the University of Connecticut is offering various training courses during 1991. These include "Sustainability of Health and Family Planning Programmes" and "Developing Health and Family Planning Programmes for the Urban Poor." For more information, contact: Participant Coordinator, CICHHS, University of Connecticut Health Centre, Rm. AG060, Farmington, CT 06030, USA. □

DRUGS

Two courses in drug supply management will be offered in Boston this spring: "Managing Drug Supply for Primary Health Care" (18 March-19 April) and "Managing Information in Primary Health Care Supply Systems" (22 April-10 May). Candidates may apply to either of the courses, or to both. Enrollment applications are due on 25 February and 1 April, respectively. Management Sciences for Health, a private non-profit organization, is conducting the courses. For more information, contact: Manage-

ment Sciences for Health, 165 Allendale Road, Boston, MA 02130, USA. Telephone: (617) 524-2825. □

DIPLOMA

Macquarie University in Australia plans to offer a Graduate Diploma in Public Health and Development in July 1991. The diploma aims to provide a professional Development package for graduates in the various disciplines currently employed in public health in developing countries. The six-month course consists of eight core units of study which are designed to expose students to ideas, skills, literature and teaching material from a number of disciplines in public health, ranging from economics and statistics to the social sciences. For more information and application forms, contact: Overseas Student Office, Macquarie University, NSW 2109, Australia. Telefax: (612) 805-7733. □

VISITORS

- Einer Risa, State Secretary of the Norwegian Ministry of Development Co-operation visited UNFPA headquarters on 17 January. He met with Deputy Executive Director (Policy and Administration) Katsuhide Kitatani and Deputy Executive Director (Programme) Joseph Van Arendonk.

- J.H. Schoeman, Deputy Director General, Health and Welfare of the Government of South Africa visited UNFPA on 15 January, to be briefed on the Fund's operations. Dr. Schoeman met with Deputy Executive Directors Kitatani and Van Arendonk, Programme Co-ordination, Management and Field Support Office Chief José Donayre, and staffers from the Technical and Evaluation and Africa divisions. He was also received by Executive Director Nafis Sadik.

- Ethiopian Vice Minister of Health, Getachew Tadesse, met with Dr. Sadik, Mr. Kitatani, Mr. Van Arendonk, and Africa Division Chief Lamine N'Diaye in New York on 11 January. □

PUBLICATIONS

Women: "Little research has been undertaken on the specific health and nutrition risks women face that are not linked directly to their reproductive function," according to *Strengthening Women: Health Research Priorities for Women in Developing Countries*. The report suggests priorities for women's health research beyond reproduction and sexuality: nutritional problems, mental health and substance abuse, health problems of older women, and work-related issues. For more information, contact the publisher: International Center for Research on Women, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Suite 302, Washington, D.C. 20036, USA. Telephone: (202) 797-0007. □

Policies: *World Population Policies, Volume III: Oman to Zimbabwe* completes the United Nations Population Division's compilation of population perceptions and policies in 170 countries. For more information, contact: Office of the Director, United Nations Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, 2 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017. Telephone: (212) 963-3186. □

Migration: There are some 35 million international migrants in sub-Saharan Africa, almost half the world's total. *International Migration and Development in Sub-Saharan Africa* is a two-volume study of international migration and its impact on development in the region. Volume I documents the magnitude of migration trends and relates these to remittances, labour markets, education, health, agriculture, and policies on migration and refugees. Volume II summarizes major trends country by country. The two-volume set appears as Papers 101 and 102 in the World Bank's Discussion Paper Series. For more information, contact: The World Bank, Publications Department, J2152, 1818 H Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, USA. Telephone: (202) 473-7543. □

Coasts: "Most of the world's population lives on or near the coasts. Every nation not entirely landlocked has used the sea as its supposedly self-cleansing garbage dump. Now the effects are being felt. There is not a coast in the world which is not dangerously polluted." This, according to *Our Common Seas: Coasts in Crisis*, by Don Hinrichsen, published by Earthscan Publications in association with the United Nations Environment Programme. Hinrichsen, Contributing Editor to *Earthwatch* and a consultant to UNFPA, surveys the critical condition of our coastlines and outlines the "remedial work" he says is needed to save the seas. Available as a paperback from: Earthscan Publications Ltd., 3 Endsleigh Street, London WC1H 0DD, UK. □

Ecuador: UNFPA Representative Mario Salzmann reports two recent publications resulting from UNFPA-supported studies and seminars. *Deterioration of Standards of Living: A Tool to Analyse Regional Social and Health Priorities* is based on research conducted by the Health Studies and Advisory Centre (CEAS). *Women and Employment* is based on the proceedings of the November 1989 seminar on the same theme, organized by the Centre for

Planning and Social Studies (CEPLAES). Both books are published in Spanish. For more information, contact: UNFPA, Casilla 4731, Quito, Ecuador. □

Sterilization: A manual on family planning counselling for voluntary sterilization has been published by the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception (AVSC) in New York. *Family Planning Counselling and Voluntary Sterilization* discusses satisfaction and dissatisfaction following sterilization, explores issues in sterilization reversal, and outlines client characteristics associated with regret after sterilization. One section deals with special situations like sterilization after childbirth or abortion and sterilization for medical reasons. The booklet includes a chapter devoted to management issues. It provides selected references and a list of sources of further information about family planning, sexually transmitted diseases, infertility, and induced abortion. Funded in part by the United States Agency for International Development, the 56-page booklet is available from: Lorrie Fritz, AVSC, 122 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10168. Telephone: (212) 351-2550. □

Uganda: The Population Secretariat of Uganda's Ministry of Planning and Economic Development publishes *Population and Development*, a quarterly newsletter. The magazine is distributed free of charge under the Government of Uganda/UNFPA country programme, in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation (ILO). For more information, contact: The Editor, Population and Development Newsletter, The Population Secretariat, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, P.O. Box 7086, Kampala, Uganda. □

Pakistan: The Aurat Foundation Documentation and Resource Centre is a clearinghouse of information for women's empowerment. The Foundation publishes a quarterly newsletter, *Aurat* ("Woman"), with funding from UNFPA and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). For more information, including subscription rates, contact: Aurat Foundation, 4-A LDA Garden View Apts., Lawrence Road, Lahore 54000, Pakistan. Telephone: 56961. □

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